

THE WORLD
IS THE GREAT
ESTIMATE OF
NEW YORK
...
DAILY OR SUNDAY

REAL ESTATE
ADVERTISING
IN
THE WORLD
...
QUICK RESULTS

THE EVENING EDITION
BROOKLYN
Circulation Reaches Over 400,000

THE WORLD
...
433,167
PER DAY

THE WORLD
...
433,167
PER DAY

PRICE ONE CENT. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1894. THE ZUBERBUEHLER RAPID TRANSIT IDEA. 20 Words, 10 Cents.

LAST EDITION.
NINE MONTHS
FOR NEWTON.

The Justice Pleads Guilty
and Mr. Shepard Recommends Mercy.

OTHER INDICTMENTS QUASHED

Constable Jamieson Convicted and
Remanded Until Monday
for Sentence.

CLEMENCY FOR HIM, TOO.

The Jury Asked that Extreme
Mercy Be Shown in
His Case.

Richard V. B. Newton, the Gravesend Justice of the Peace, who is said to have been the ringleader in the election frauds in that town last November, pleaded guilty this afternoon to an indictment charging him with conspiracy and was sentenced by Justice Brown to nine months imprisonment in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of \$500.

Earlier in the day Constable Jamieson had been found guilty of perjury, with a recommendation of extreme mercy. The indictment against Newton was not the one to which he was expected to plead, which charged a felony in neglecting to resist the town of Gravesend, the penalty for which would have been much more severe.

The conspiracy charged was that of procuring a fraudulent election, which is merely a misdemeanor. It is not that under which John A. McKean was convicted, which charged a conspiracy to conceal the registry list.

Justice Bartlett yesterday sustained Newton's demurrer to this latter indictment.

Justice R. V. B. Newton. Newton was arraigned before Justice Brown at 12:45 P. M., after his counsel, Albert P. Jenks, had had the long conference with the lawyers of the prosecution in the Judge's private room. When asked by the Clerk of the Court how he pleaded, Newton stood up beside Mr. Jenks, with whom he had been whispering.

Justice Brown said in a many way, and had not tried to shift the responsibility upon McKean or any one else.

In sentencing Newton, Justice Brown said he would take into consideration the fact that in making a plea of guilty Newton had saved the county much money, time and trouble.

It was worthy of certain consideration in mitigation of the punishment. Had Newton been convicted the limit of his sentence would be imprisonment for a year and \$500 fine.

He would not remit the fine nor the imprisonment.

The sentence of the Court, said the Justice, "is that you be imprisoned in the Kings County penitentiary for the time of nine months and that you pay a fine of \$500."

Newton, who had come forward to the bar, received the sentence without flinching. In fact, he looked as if he felt and it felt as if he felt no ease.

His counsel asked that he be continued in the Raymond Street Jail for the entire term of his sentence, as his withdrawal of the demurrer in the contempt proceedings would compel him to serve thirty days in the county jail.

This, however, was denied by Justice Brown.

He said, however, that Newton would not have to serve the thirty days extra, but the punishment for both offenses would run together.

Justice Brown also allowed Mr. Jenks until Monday to make further argument for the modification of the sentence with respect to the plan of imprisonment.

He told Sheriff Butting to permit Newton to remain in the Raymond Street Jail until Saturday.

The court then adjourned till Monday next, at 10 A. M.

JAMIESON CONVICTED, TOO.

Gravesend Constable Remanded Until Monday for Sentence.

THE POLLARD SUIT. DID ABERG SINK HER?

Reading of Depositions Resumed
at This Morning's Session.

Sister Augustine Disputes the
"Louise Wilson" Story.

She, Like Sister Agnes, Failed to
Recognize the Plaintiff.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, March 22.—The reading of depositions was taken up again this morning, when the court met, in the Pollard case, to the regret of many spectators who had assembled with the expectation that it presented a dramatic episode.

Justice Brown, sitting on the bench, said that the first deposition was that of Sister Augustine, of the Norwood Convent, where Miss Pollard was at first confined.

She, like Sister Agnes, never had been at the convent, did not recognize Miss Pollard as one who had been at the convent, and explained that she had been at the convent, but never had seen Miss Pollard.

During the time Miss Pollard claimed to have been in the institution there had been a young woman there called Mrs. T. The first deposition was that of Sister Augustine, of the Norwood Convent, where Miss Pollard was at first confined.

She, like Sister Agnes, never had been at the convent, did not recognize Miss Pollard as one who had been at the convent, and explained that she had been at the convent, but never had seen Miss Pollard.

During the time Miss Pollard claimed to have been in the institution there had been a young woman there called Mrs. T. The first deposition was that of Sister Augustine, of the Norwood Convent, where Miss Pollard was at first confined.

She, like Sister Agnes, never had been at the convent, did not recognize Miss Pollard as one who had been at the convent, and explained that she had been at the convent, but never had seen Miss Pollard.

During the time Miss Pollard claimed to have been in the institution there had been a young woman there called Mrs. T. The first deposition was that of Sister Augustine, of the Norwood Convent, where Miss Pollard was at first confined.

She, like Sister Agnes, never had been at the convent, did not recognize Miss Pollard as one who had been at the convent, and explained that she had been at the convent, but never had seen Miss Pollard.

During the time Miss Pollard claimed to have been in the institution there had been a young woman there called Mrs. T. The first deposition was that of Sister Augustine, of the Norwood Convent, where Miss Pollard was at first confined.

She, like Sister Agnes, never had been at the convent, did not recognize Miss Pollard as one who had been at the convent, and explained that she had been at the convent, but never had seen Miss Pollard.

During the time Miss Pollard claimed to have been in the institution there had been a young woman there called Mrs. T. The first deposition was that of Sister Augustine, of the Norwood Convent, where Miss Pollard was at first confined.

She, like Sister Agnes, never had been at the convent, did not recognize Miss Pollard as one who had been at the convent, and explained that she had been at the convent, but never had seen Miss Pollard.

During the time Miss Pollard claimed to have been in the institution there had been a young woman there called Mrs. T. The first deposition was that of Sister Augustine, of the Norwood Convent, where Miss Pollard was at first confined.

Sailors Fear the Apollo Is at the
Bottom of the Sea.

She May Have Come in Collision
with an Ice Floe.

Has Not Been Heard From Since
Sailing on Feb. 11.

Has the missing Wilson line steamship Apollo been sunk after collision with an iceberg? There seems to be some reason for thinking so, according to the captains of incoming steamers.

The Apollo sailed from this port on Feb. 11 for Antwerp. Since then she has not been heard from. During that time the incoming steamers have reported passing immense fields of ice in the path of ocean liners, and seamen on shore have discussed with alarm the consequent danger to navigation.

There is no other terror quite so great in the minds of sailors as an iceberg. In a fog or at night there is nothing to indicate the presence of danger, and the Apollo was in mid-ocean before warnings of danger had been brought to shore.

Even after it had been known that incoming steamers were passing close to the Azores, and he believes that it is some other captain would have lighted the Apollo before this had she not come to grief.

The icebergs reported in the Atlantic have been in the vicinity of latitude 40 to 45, and longitude 40 to 50. This is in the path of the incoming steamers, and vessels are likely to alter their course.

The Apollo was last seen on Feb. 11, and it is now apparent that the ice floe at that time were, and in case of collision it is argued that the Apollo might have been struck by the iceberg.

Among others to advance this theory is Capt. O'Hagan, of the steamer British King, which arrived this morning from Maranhao.

On account of the dangerous fields of ice about her took an extreme southern course, passing close to the Azores, and he believes that it is some other captain would have lighted the Apollo before this had she not come to grief.

The icebergs reported in the Atlantic have been in the vicinity of latitude 40 to 45, and longitude 40 to 50. This is in the path of the incoming steamers, and vessels are likely to alter their course.

The Apollo was last seen on Feb. 11, and it is now apparent that the ice floe at that time were, and in case of collision it is argued that the Apollo might have been struck by the iceberg.

Among others to advance this theory is Capt. O'Hagan, of the steamer British King, which arrived this morning from Maranhao.

On account of the dangerous fields of ice about her took an extreme southern course, passing close to the Azores, and he believes that it is some other captain would have lighted the Apollo before this had she not come to grief.

The icebergs reported in the Atlantic have been in the vicinity of latitude 40 to 45, and longitude 40 to 50. This is in the path of the incoming steamers, and vessels are likely to alter their course.

The Apollo was last seen on Feb. 11, and it is now apparent that the ice floe at that time were, and in case of collision it is argued that the Apollo might have been struck by the iceberg.

Among others to advance this theory is Capt. O'Hagan, of the steamer British King, which arrived this morning from Maranhao.

THE ZUBERBUEHLER RAPID TRANSIT IDEA.



The Harlemit and Suburban Commuter of the Future.

TWO CHINAMEN ACQUITTED. DIVVER HOME AGAIN.

Judge Benedict Tells the Jury to
Find This Verdict.

Chu Fong and Yung Sing Were on
Trial for Smuggling.

Judge Benedict, in the United States Criminal Court, this afternoon instructed the jury to bring in a verdict of not guilty in the cases of Chu Fong and Yung Sing, who have been on trial for smuggling.

Chu Fong and Yung Sing were on trial for smuggling. Judge Benedict, in the United States Criminal Court, this afternoon instructed the jury to bring in a verdict of not guilty in the cases of Chu Fong and Yung Sing, who have been on trial for smuggling.

Chu Fong and Yung Sing were on trial for smuggling. Judge Benedict, in the United States Criminal Court, this afternoon instructed the jury to bring in a verdict of not guilty in the cases of Chu Fong and Yung Sing, who have been on trial for smuggling.

Chu Fong and Yung Sing were on trial for smuggling. Judge Benedict, in the United States Criminal Court, this afternoon instructed the jury to bring in a verdict of not guilty in the cases of Chu Fong and Yung Sing, who have been on trial for smuggling.

Chu Fong and Yung Sing were on trial for smuggling. Judge Benedict, in the United States Criminal Court, this afternoon instructed the jury to bring in a verdict of not guilty in the cases of Chu Fong and Yung Sing, who have been on trial for smuggling.

Chu Fong and Yung Sing were on trial for smuggling. Judge Benedict, in the United States Criminal Court, this afternoon instructed the jury to bring in a verdict of not guilty in the cases of Chu Fong and Yung Sing, who have been on trial for smuggling.

Chu Fong and Yung Sing were on trial for smuggling. Judge Benedict, in the United States Criminal Court, this afternoon instructed the jury to bring in a verdict of not guilty in the cases of Chu Fong and Yung Sing, who have been on trial for smuggling.

Chu Fong and Yung Sing were on trial for smuggling. Judge Benedict, in the United States Criminal Court, this afternoon instructed the jury to bring in a verdict of not guilty in the cases of Chu Fong and Yung Sing, who have been on trial for smuggling.

Chu Fong and Yung Sing were on trial for smuggling. Judge Benedict, in the United States Criminal Court, this afternoon instructed the jury to bring in a verdict of not guilty in the cases of Chu Fong and Yung Sing, who have been on trial for smuggling.

THE POLICE JUSTICE REFUSES TO SEE
REPORTERS.

It Is Said He Is Preparing a Written
Statement.

Police Justice Patrick Divver arrived home from his trip to California shortly after midnight last night. He refused to see reporters this morning. His wife answered all questions. She made this statement:

"Mr. Divver is tired and worn out from traveling. He went to bed as soon as he came home. He went out about 10 o'clock this morning, and I don't know where he is now."

Justice Divver has been advised by his lieutenants not to talk to reporters. All he will say is that he is preparing a statement on his own signature in reply to the charges that he instigated election frauds.

Justice Divver was, however, able to answer to his constituents as to why he deserted his benchmen when they were in trouble. He is not the kind of leader they wish to follow. Divver may find it advisable to resign. If he does not he may be compelled to do so.

It is said that Tammany will serve him as he served his constituents in the past. The present Grand Jury may not take as favorable a view of Divver's case as the one which took the word of Divver's friends that he was not guilty and refused to indict him.

Alderman Nicholas T. Brown called at Divver's home, 7 Madison street, at 10 o'clock this morning, and at the time Mr. Divver was in bed. He said he was going to call on Divver and his deputy were holding a conference in Mr. Divver's house.

A second call was made at Justice Divver's house at noon. Mr. Divver's son, James, opened the door. He said his father was at home, but could not be seen. He was then in consultation with Alderman Nicholas T. Brown and Justice Bolte and J. W. Spellman.

Young Mr. Divver declined to inform his father of either of the other gentlemen who were with him then and who appeared as witnesses for him before the Grand Jury that "The Evening World" reporter was there.

"You can't see them, and I won't tell 'em anything," said young Mr. Divver.

BUT SENATE SAYS WITH AND ASSEMBLY
SAYS WITHOUT PASTERS.

Each House of the State Legislature
Passes a Bill.

ALBANY, March 22.—The Blanket Ballot bill, with provisions for party emblems and individual pasters, instead of a blanket paster, was passed by the Senate this morning by a vote of 29 ayes and 9 nays.

The Assembly has passed the bill of Mr. Sheffield providing for a blanket ballot with party emblems. It differs from the Senate bill in that it has no paster whatever.

Justice Divver has been advised by his lieutenants not to talk to reporters. All he will say is that he is preparing a statement on his own signature in reply to the charges that he instigated election frauds.

Justice Divver was, however, able to answer to his constituents as to why he deserted his benchmen when they were in trouble. He is not the kind of leader they wish to follow. Divver may find it advisable to resign. If he does not he may be compelled to do so.

It is said that Tammany will serve him as he served his constituents in the past. The present Grand Jury may not take as favorable a view of Divver's case as the one which took the word of Divver's friends that he was not guilty and refused to indict him.

Alderman Nicholas T. Brown called at Divver's home, 7 Madison street, at 10 o'clock this morning, and at the time Mr. Divver was in bed. He said he was going to call on Divver and his deputy were holding a conference in Mr. Divver's house.

A second call was made at Justice Divver's house at noon. Mr. Divver's son, James, opened the door. He said his father was at home, but could not be seen. He was then in consultation with Alderman Nicholas T. Brown and Justice Bolte and J. W. Spellman.

Young Mr. Divver declined to inform his father of either of the other gentlemen who were with him then and who appeared as witnesses for him before the Grand Jury that "The Evening World" reporter was there.

"You can't see them, and I won't tell 'em anything," said young Mr. Divver.

LAST EDITION.
WAS THERE
A WITNESS?

Police Have Another Clue in
the Mysterious Fuller
Tragedy.

LOOKING FOR A SPECTATOR.

Probable Significance of Her
Noon Walk on the Day
of Her Death.

AFTER MAGEE'S VISITOR LEFT,

Other Facts Brought Out by a
Correct Diagram of Muller's
Offices.

The Fuller Magee tragedy is taking a new turn.

The police are looking for a mysterious third person who it said to have been present in Lawyer Muller's office, 114 Nassau street, when the shooting took place.

The police are also looking for Mrs. Theresa Magee, or Mount, the divorced wife of Lawyer Magee. The latter left her room at 25 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn, on Monday last and has not been seen since.

Attorney Charles W. Brooke and Dr. O'Sullivan, counsel for Magee, called upon the prisoner at the Tombs this morning and held a long conference with him.

Assistant District Attorney Hartman, who was assigned to the Fuller case some days ago by District Attorney Fellows, was interviewed at considerable length by an "Evening World" reporter this morning. Said he:

Looking for Magee's Divorced Wife.

"The police are looking for Mrs. Magee, the divorced wife, and are also endeavoring to fathom the mysterious alleged presence of a third party in the office when the shooting occurred."

"The 'Evening World' yesterday, in effect that the revolver used was a 'safety' and could not have been fired by a woman, Attorney Hartman said."

It was a safety revolver, and the police believe was quite correct. The pressure on such a weapon comes largely from the palm of the hand and not from the finger, as is the case with a woman's hand.

Hartman scours suicide.

Attorney Hartman scours the idea of Miss Fuller having committed suicide, and in this particular said:

"Such a thing in the world I should think of in this case. There was no motive. From all I can learn, the woman was not a very respectable character. One thing is absolutely certain, however, she was a woman, and other surroundings were of the purest and best."